

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. V.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1821.

[No. 25]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

We have seldom received a Shipping Report more full than that of yesterday, though it adds nothing to our stock of News. There were no less than Seven Ships reported as Arrivals at Kedgerce, Two from Rangoon coming in below, and Two others, inward bound, anchored below the Light House, their names and the quarters from whence they came not being then ascertained; making in all Eleven Arrivals within one day. The details of names, dates, &c. will be found in our Shipping page.

We have continued to-day the Evidence before the Committee of the Lords on East India Trade, and included the main portions of the Evidence given by Mr. Lyall, Mr. Everest, Captain Oliver and Mr. Rickards, the last of which is unusually interesting, as relating to the land intercourse between Russia and China. The Evidence of Mr. Robinson and Mr. Reid, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, Charles Grant, Esq. Captain Horsburgh, Sir George Staunton, Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, and others who argue for the continuation of the existing restrictions, will be given in succession, if no recent arrivals from England, or other pressing claims on our space, should interfere to prevent it, so that a full and impartial estimate may be made of the arguments on each side of this important and interesting question.

The continuation of this will necessarily exclude some other matters for a few days: but we know of nothing that could be more generally interesting or useful, and the volume of Parliamentary Papers, from which we obtain the Evidence, being in few hands, is not generally accessible. The unpublished Debates, (the space of which these Minutes of Evidence may be said to occupy,) are in our estimation of much less interest, and may fairly yield to them their precedence, since this is equally a matter of Parliamentary Enquiry, and more local in its application than many other portions of its Proceedings. We trust, however, to be able ultimately to include both.

As our room for Miscellaneous Information is thus straitened, we have endeavoured to add variety and interest to utility, by giving an Extract on the character of the Highlanders of 1745, of Lord George Murray, and the unfortunate Prince whom he served with such talent and courage; which places the characters of both in a different light from that in which they have usually been regarded.

Our Asiatic Sheets are partly occupied by the General Orders of Government, which cannot be omitted without disappointment to a large class of our Readers in the Interior, to whom they are not officially communicated. There is, however, in that Department, a Document of great general interest, that will gratify men of all classes and professions, who regard the improvement and happiness of our species to be the great end of Governments, and the noblest object of private pursuit.

The few following paragraphs of a detached and general nature, are all that we can find room for from the English Papers of a late date:—

Mr. Creevey.—A short address was lately presented to Mr. Creevey, in the lobby of the House of Commons, signed by some householders of the City of London, thanking him most cordially for the sentiments which he has recently avowed, and which he has so resolutely acted upon, in his place in the House of Commons.

Grand Entertainment at Berlin.—On the 27th of April we had here a most splendid Court festival. It took place in the state rooms of the Castle Royal, where the (so called) White Hall, and the adjoining apartments, had been fitted up for it. The idea of this splendid exhibition of royal pomp was taken from Moore's beautiful poem, *Lalla Rookh*. It was supposed that the royal couple, *Lalla Rookh* and the Prince *Abiris*, along with *Aurengzeb* and *Abdallah* attended by their Queens and the people forming their courts, were present at the representation of the principal episodes, by tableaux vivans, formed by people, whose attitudes remaining unchanged for a certain time to convey the idea of a living picture. For this purpose a theatre had been constructed in the hall, in which these pictures were exhibited. They consisted of scenes taken from the four poetical narratives interwoven in the poem, viz. that of the veiled Prophet of Khorasan, that of the Peri and the Paradise, that of the Ghebers, and lastly, that of the Feast of Roses. Each of these dramatic performances (if you may call them so) was preluded by a song, containing a poetical narrative of the scenes which the spectators were to behold. These songs, from the pen of Dr. Spiker, the Royal Librarian, were admirably set to music by the Chevalier Spontini, the leader of the royal band, who had also composed the introductory march and the music for the ballet, with which the whole finished. While this march was performing by the royal band, the Courts of *Aurengzeb* and *Abdallah*, as well as the Princess *Lalla Rookh*, and the Prince *Abiris* entered, all of them in their Indian and Bucharian dresses. *Lalla Rookh* was represented by her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Russia, daughter of his Majesty, and the Prince *Abiris* by his Royal Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia. *Aurengzeb* was Prince William, brother of his Majesty, and *Abdallah*, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. The dresses of these illustrious persons were uncommonly magnificent, as was also that of her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Russia. The rest of the Royal Family appeared as Indian or Bucharian Princes, sons, daughters, and Nobles of *Aurengzeb* and *Abdallah*, all in the dresses of the people they were to represent. The last tableau, where the parts of Noormahal and Jehangire were performed by Madame de Perpungier, and his Royal Highness the Duke Charles of Mecklenburgh, was followed by a ballet executed by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, also in the national dresses, and wearing wreaths of roses. The entertainment was most splendid, and the number of people present (part of whom could however but see the performance) is estimated to have amounted to more than 4,000.

Extensive Burglary.—The shop of Mr. Thomas Stafford, of Bond-street, Bath, was lately entered by false keys, and the whole of the valuable stock, value 2000*l.* stolen. The thieves appear to be perfect adepts in house-breaking; and it was not until Mr. Stafford came to business on Monday, that the robbery was discovered.—Among the articles stolen are the following:—28 silver and metal watches, one fancy French ditto, four gold dial watches, one enamelled watch; five large and five small gold neck chains; 100 fine gold seals; 50 pair of fine gold earrings; 200 trinkets in coloured stone, set as brooches, lockets, ear-rings, &c.; 30 gold box brooches; 20 gold watch keys; sundry silver snuff-boxes and vinegarettes; six gold watch chains; 150 pearls, diamond, and fancy rings; various fancy brooches and lockets; sundry coral and cornelian necklaces; musical snuff-box in japanned tin case, and sundry other articles of jewellery.

The Spy System.—We are sorry to understand that the instigators are again at work endeavouring to delude the people. A Circular has been received by a man in this neighbourhood, who was chairman to a Radical meeting held last year. The printed part intimates that a meeting of the friends of Radical Reform, from a number of places, had been held at Manchester, February 11th; at which it was "unanimously resolved" that another meeting should be held in the "Union rooms, Leigh-street, Manchester, March 4th, 1821, precisely at 12 o'clock; though both days were Sundays. In two written pages, the writer hopes "the last April job has not sunk their spirits in the cause of liberty," and advises not to trust the Whigs. "The Radicals (says he) must do their own work; if we trust the Whigs or any body else to do it, we shall be deceived. If it had not been for Mr. Hunt's address to the Reformers advising them not to meet, we should not now have been wearing our chains; and Mr. Hunt, and the other prisoners would not have been where they now are; and poor Thistlewood and other martyrs would have been useful members of society." The writer is anxious that a man or two should be sent to a meeting which is to be held at Carlisle in four or five weeks, with the opinions of the northern Radicals on Mr. Lambton's bill. Himself, he says, has no hope from that measure. In conclusion, he says, "Let us try once more whether the Radicals, Whigs, or Tories, if thrown into the scale, will preponderate." The words are generally mis-spelled—"lamton bill" is written for "Lambton's bill"—"the wigs" for "the Whigs"—"ad" for "had"—"Myrters" for "Martyrs." There can be no doubt that the letter was written with the view of getting the populace into new troubles; but we trust our countrymen understand the instigators too well to fall into the trap a second time.—*Glasgow Chronicle*, March 8, 1821.

Laconic Charge to a Grand Jury.—A short time before the death of that great venerable lawyer, Judge Foster, he went the Oxford Circuit in one of the hottest summers that had been remembered for many years, when his charge to the Grand Jury was as follows:—"Gentlemen, the weather is extremely hot, I am very old, and you are very well acquainted with your duty—practise it."

Covent Garden Theatre.—At a period when Shakspeare is regarded almost with idolatry, any attempt to rescue the original text of his plays, from the omissions and interpolations which successive ages have accumulated, must at least be viewed with favour; and with that feeling we witnessed last night the representation of his *Life and Death of Richard the Third* at this theatre, which was announced to be, with a few necessary deviations, the text of the author. How far this might have been deemed by the public an improvement on Cibber's alteration, which has so long maintained possession of the stage, we are unable to state, as the condition has not been complied with, by a strict adherence either to the words of Shakspeare, or to the order of his scenes. The performance of last night was merely another arrangement, and certainly inferior to dramatic effect to that of Cibber. Nothing of the character of Margaret is preserved, from which so much has been expected, except her first scene. The funeral of Henry VI. and the courtship of Lady Anne, are transferred to the second act, after the death of Clarence. Still greater liberty is taken with the speeches: those of Buckingham are shortened, and Richmond reduced to perfect insignificance. The only scene of much value was that of the council and the condemnation of Hastings. Macready was not so cool and indifferent as he should have been in his previous conversation with the council; but the burst of anger on baring his arm, was terrific. His Richard is a performance of great merit, and would be still more complete if he always retained his self-command. Egerton was more powerful than usual in the recitation of Clarence's dream, which was one of the most applauded passages of the evening. Abbott was Richmond; Mrs. Faucit, Queen Elizabeth; Mrs. Vining, Lady Anne; and Mrs. Bunn, Queen Margaret. The underlings all fell into hands that would have disgraced a country theatre. This inequality on our stage is fatal to all dramas on a large scale; and we trust no further experiments will be made on Shakspeare till that defect is removed.—*Times*.

Censorship in France.—We have before us a curious specimen of the operations of the censorship in France upon a provincial paper, of which we regret that typographical difficulties prevent us from laying a *fac simile* before our readers. The mutilated journal itself might have been edifying to the enemies of a free press in this country, as affording them a view of that happy state of things which they wish to establish here. To the friends of freedom, also, it would have exhibited a sample of those evils against which they struggle. The chief article upon which the Censors have exercised their skill is from Turin: it contains a decree of the Constitutional Government for the nomination of 32 Provincial Governors. This decree, say the Censors, the journals may in substance publish: but across the preamble, containing the motives for the decree, they have drawn their red mark. Now the substance of the decree, which is little more than a list of the names of the Governors appointed, the Journalist does not think it worth his while to publish: and the preamble, containing the political motives for the appointment of those governors, and a general view of the state of Piedmont; the Censors consign to darkness. It hence results that no part of the decree is made public in France. The offensive preamble states, "The constitutional government having been established in Piedmont according to the wish of the people, loudly expressed, and the King, Victor Emmanuel, desiring not to oppose the public wish, having abdicated," &c. It is unnecessary to transcribe the whole, as it has been already published in the English papers. The British nation will judge what matter is considered dangerous in France.—*Times*.

Loyal Address.—Among the twenty-seven self-styled Loyal Addresses in *The London Gazette*, is one which seems "to have no business there." Those who select these precious effusions for publication in the *Gazette*, must have put this among the rest, without reading it, and in the full confidence that, as it was transmitted to the Home-office by a ministerial peer, Lord Orford, it must come up to the mark of ministerial ultra-royalty. Its erect tone, however, and independent spirit, cannot be palatable to those whose taste has been formed on the newly revived principle of passive obedience. It forms, indeed, a fine contrast to the servile productions which surround it. It comes from Lynn, in Norfolk, and is as follows:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign.—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the Borough of King's Lynn, in the county of Norfolk, in council assembled, beg permission to approach your throne with sentiments of the most perfect loyalty and attachment to your royal person and to the illustrious House of Brunswick.

Alike adverse to those factious and seditious spirits, whose sole desire is to seize opportunities for turbulence and disorder, and to that venal tribe who on public questions move only at the beck of those in power, we take the liberty of declaring our firm determination to support the constitution and government of our country as by law established, to respect, and to the utmost of our ability cause to be respected, all its institutions and authorities, confident that what has been framed and fostered by the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors is the safest guide for our happiness and prosperity.

We request, however, that in thus assuring your Majesty of our unfeigned attachment to your royal person and the constitution of our country, we may not be supposed to express any opinion on the inquiry which has lately occupied the attention of Parliament, or upon the general measures of Administration.

With hearts warmly glowing for the honour and prosperity of our country, and with every sentiment of faithful devotion to your Majesty, we fervently hope that your Majesty may long continue the constitutional King of a free and loyal people.

Given under our common seal, at our Guildhall, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1820.

Friday, September 28, 1821.

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Highlanders.

The Memoirs of the Chevalier de Johnstone, who acted as Aid-de-Camp to the Pretender and Lord George Murray, throw a valuable light on this singular insurrection, in which a handful of Highlanders nearly overturned the Government of this great empire. From the character for bravery which English troops have always maintained, it is difficult to conceive how they could be several times beaten by inferior numbers of undisciplined mountaineers, who were only at last destroyed, by being attacked at a time when it was impossible for them to fight. The whole population of the district of the Highlands, part of which only was in the interest of the Pretender, did not exceed 200,000; and yet with a force drawn from a part of such a population, did the Pretender advance into the Low Country, beat the King's troops, remain many weeks in the Scotch capital, advance into England, passing armies much larger than his own, sent to oppose him, and proceed to within a hundred miles of the metropolis, which many people are of opinion, he might have reached and taken. The natural inference is, that the man who could do such things against gallant and well appointed troops like the English, must have made up, by talents and virtues almost super-human, for the scantiness and inadequacy of his means. The notion which Sir W. Scott, in *Waverley*, and some of his other works, has been at no small pains to disseminate, is, that the Pretender was, in reality, a man of wonderful talents and resolution. So far, however, from this being the case, we learn from the Chevalier de J. that the Pretender was a very weak man; that he was under the guidance of still weaker men; and that so far from possessing extraordinary courage, he was absolutely without any, endeavouring with the most cautious care to avoid exposing his person on any occasion; and that the final failure of his cause was solely owing to his pusillanimity. The man to whom the glory of the expedition was chiefly due, was the brave Lord George Murray, who never received any orders or instructions from the Pretender, and who was cheerfully backed in this daring enterprise by the gallant heads of clans, and their hardy followers. To his plans, and the judgment with which he knew how to avail himself of the peculiar qualities of Highlanders, was the Pretender indebted for the glory he acquired in 1745. The following is the character given by the Chevalier de Johnstone of this extraordinary man, whom history has hitherto defrauded of the praise to which he is so well entitled:—

"Lord George Murray, who had the charge of all the details of our army, and who had the sole direction of it, possessed a natural genius for military operations; and was indeed a man of surprising talents, which, had they been cultivated by the study of military tactics, would unquestionably have rendered him one of the greatest generals of the age. He was tall and robust, and brave in the highest degree; conducting the Highlanders in the most heroic manner, and always the first to rush sword in hand into the midst of the enemy. He used to say, when we advanced to the charge, 'I do not ask you, my lads, to go before, but merely to follow me;' a very energetic harangue, admirably calculated to excite the ardour of the Highlanders; but which would sometimes have had a better effect in the mouth of the Prince. He slept little, was continually occupied with all manner of details, and was altogether most indefatigable, combining and directing alone all our operations: in a word, he was the only person capable of conducting our army. His colleague, the Duke of Perth, though brave even to excess, every way honourable, and possessed of a mild and gentle disposition was of very limited abilities, and interfered with nothing. Lord George was vigilant, active, and diligent; his plans were always judiciously formed, and he carried them promptly and vigorously into execution. However, with an infinity of good qualities, he was not without his defects: proud, haughty, blunt, and imperious, he wished to have the exclusive ordering of every thing; and, feeling his superiority, he would listen to no advice. There were few persons, it is true, in our army, sufficiently versed in military affairs to be capable of advising him as to the conducting of his operations. The Highland chiefs, like their vassals, possessed the most heroic courage; but they knew no other manoeuvre than that of rushing upon the enemy sword in hand, as soon as they saw them, without order and without discipline. Lord George could receive still less assistance from the subaltern Irish officers, who, with the exception of M. Sullivan, possessed no other knowledge than that which usually forms the whole stock of subalterns; namely the knowing how to mount and quit guard. We can hardly, therefore, be astonished, that Lord George, possessing so many qualities requisite to form a great General, should have gained the hearts of the Highlanders; and a General, who has the confidence of his soldiers, may perform wonders. Hence, possessing the art of employing men to advantage, without having had time to discipline them, but taking them merely as they came from the plough, he made them perform prodigies of valour against various English armies, always greatly superior in number to that of the Prince, though the English troops are allowed to be the best in Europe. Nature had formed him for a great warrior; he did not require the accidental advantage of birth."

As our limits will not allow us to enter at length into this curious work, we shall confine ourselves to the following extract respecting a part of the expedition, hitherto very little known. We allude to the rallying at Ruthven after the battle of Culloden, which according to our author, was by no means a decisive battle.

"As soon as the Prince saw his army begin to give way, he made his escape with a few horsemen of Fitzjames's picquet. Some hours after the battle, Lord Elcho found him in a cabin beside the river Nairn, surrounded by Irish, and without a single Scotsman near him, in a state of complete dejection, without the least hopes of being able to re-establish his affairs, having given himself altogether up to the pernicious counsels of Sheridan, and the other Irish, who governed him as they pleased, and abandoned every other project but that of escaping to France as soon as possible. Lord Elcho represented to him that this check was nothing, as was really the case; and exerted himself to the utmost to persuade him to think only of rallying his army, putting himself at its head, and trying once more the fortune of war, as the disaster might be easily repaired; but he was insensible to all that his Lordship could suggest, and utterly disregarded his advice.—

I arrived on the 18th at Ruthven, which happened by chance to become the rallying point of our army, without having been previously fixed on. There I found the Duke of Athol, Lord George Murray, the Duke of Perth, Lord John Drummond, Lord Ogilvie, and many other chiefs of clans, with about four or five thousand Highlanders, all in the best possible disposition for renewing hostilities, and taking their revenge.

Lord George immediately dispatched people to guard the passes, and at the same time sent off an Aid-de-Camp to inform the Prince that a great part of his army was assembled at Ruthven; that the Highlanders were full of ardour and eager to be led against the enemy; that the Grants and other Highland Clans, who had till then remained neutral, were disposed to declare themselves in his favour, seeing the inevitable destruction of their country from the proximity of the victorious army of the Duke of Cumberland; that all the Clans who had received leave of absence would assemble there in the course of a few days; and that instead of five or six thousand men, the whole of the number present at the battle of Culloden, from the absence of those who had returned to their homes, and of those who had left the army on reaching Culloden on the morning of the 16th to go to sleep, he might count upon eight or nine thousand men at least, a greater number than he had had at any time in his army. Every body earnestly entreated the Prince to come immediately and put himself at the head of this force.

We passed the 19th at Ruthven, without any news from the Prince. All the Highlanders were cheerful and full of spirits to a degree perhaps never before witnessed in an army so recently beaten, expecting, with impatience, every moment the arrival of the Prince; but on the 20th, Mr. Macleod, Lord George's Aid-de-Camp, who had been sent to him, returned with the following laconic answer:—"Let every man seek his safety in the best way he can;" an inconsiderate answer, heart-breaking to the brave men who had sacrificed themselves for him. However critical our situation, the Prince ought not to have despaired. On occasions when every thing is to be feared, we ought to lay aside fear; when we are surrounded with dangers, no dangers ought to alarm us. We were masters of the passes between Ruthven and Inverness, which gave us sufficient time to assemble our adherents. The Clan of Macpherson of Clunie, consisting of five hundred very brave men, beside many other Highlanders, who had not been able to reach Inverness before the battle, joined us at Ruthven; so that our numbers increased every moment; and I am thoroughly convinced that in the course of eight days we should have had a more powerful army than ever, capable of re-establishing, without delay, the state of our affairs, and of avenging the barbarous cruelties of the Duke of Cumberland. But the Prince was inexorable and immovable in his resolution of abandoning his enterprise, and terminating in this inglorious manner an expedition, the rapid progress of which had fixed the attention of all Europe. Unfortunately he had no body to advise with but Sir Thomas Sheridan and other Irishmen, who were altogether ignorant of the nature and resources of the country and the character of the Highlanders, and who had nothing to lose, but, on the contrary, a great deal to gain on arriving in France, where several of them have since laid the foundations of their fortunes."

"The tree is known by his fruit." The Presbyterians may now triumphantly appeal to that test. Whatever else the alliance between Church and State produces, experience has proved that it certainly does not tend to improve the morals and character of a people. The long ladder of Church preferment may secure to the State a trusty band of dependents, ready for every political emergency; but, alas! the steps of that ladder are not mounted by labouring in the vineyard of the Lord. The Aristocracy may be unable to provide for their younger sons without rich livings, and rich livings are incompatible with Presbyterian equality; and therefore, both the Crown and the Aristocracy may find their account in the present state of the Church of England; but to the power of the Crown, and the convenience of the Aristocracy, the moral and religious improvement of the English people is sacrificed.

Minutes of Evidence.

Taken before a Select Committee of the House of Lords—the Marquis of Lansdowne in the Chair.

EVIDENCE OF GEORGE LYALL, Esq.

Have the Goodness to state what is your Profession?
I am a Merchant and Ship Owner, principally connected with the Trade of the East Indies as a Ship Owner.

Have you any Knowledge of the Trade carried on between this Country and China, or the adjacent Countries?
I have a general Knowledge of the Trade.

How, in your Opinion, do some of the Restrictions imposed on this Trade, in the East India Company's Favour, operate to the Prejudice of other British Interests?

They operate in this Way; they prevent the private Trader carrying the Commodities of any Part of the World to China, and they also prevent our bringing from China the Produce of China, to any other Part of the World.

Do they, in your Opinion, so operate, without any Advantage to the East India Company's Monopoly?

I think they do, in many Respects.

Will you state your Reasons for that Opinion?

They prevent our carrying the Produce of China directly to the Continents of Europe or America; which Trade is open to the Americans, or any other Power. The Americans and other Powers also can take the Commodities of this or any other Country to China, from which British private Traders are likewise excluded; and as the East India Company do not carry on any direct Trade from China to the Continent of Europe or America themselves, (and I believe are prevented by their Charter from doing so,) the Effect of the Restrictions is to force a valuable Trade (in which this Country would participate largely,) entirely into the Hands of the Americans, and other foreign Nations, without any British Interest whatever deriving any Advantage from it, not excepting the East India Company; so that, in fact, they may be considered virtually as establishing a Monopoly in this Country in favour of America, to the Exclusion and Prejudice of the whole British Community.

Is not the present Trade between India and foreign Europe in British Ships, confined to Malta and Gibraltar?

It is.

Would it not be advantageous to British Merchants and Ship Owners, to have this Privilege extended to other Ports in the South of Europe; and if so, to what Ports, and in what extent?

I am not aware of any Reason why there should be any Limitation to particular Ports.

Are you convinced that the Limitation is inconvenient?

Certainly; it gives the Ships of foreign Powers an Advantage over British Ships in trading generally to the Mediterranean; because it imposes the Necessity of a Trans-shipment of the Goods, to carry the Produce of India to any other Port in the Mediterranean except Malta or Gibraltar.

Would the Extension of this Privilege be injurious or otherwise to the East India Company's Trade, or to the Trade generally between Britain and the South of Europe?

I do not think that it would be prejudicial, either to the East India Company, or to the Trade between Great Britain and the South of Europe.

Does not the Act of 53 George III. limit the Importation and Exportation of Merchandize between India and England to Vessels of not less than 350 Tons?

It does.

Would it be advantageous to the Merchants engaged in this Trade, to be allowed to employ smaller Ships or Vessels?

I think in many Cases it would be advantageous.

Do you see any Inconvenience likely to result from the Employment of Vessels of a smaller Size?

No, I do not, from the Merchants having the Power of employing such Vessels as they may judge expedient and most suitable for their Purpose.

What Advantage would attend the Employment of small Vessels in the fishing or the skinning Trade?

Small Vessels are allowed to be employed in those Trades by Licence from the Board of Control, even within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter; small Vessels are also permitted to bring the Produce of the East Indies to Malta and Gibraltar; that is, Vessels not under 200 Tons.

What Rate of Freight do the East India Company pay for Ships employed by them in the Indian Trade?

The Ships which they have taken up for that Trade during the last

Two Seasons, have I think averaged from Ten to Thirteen Pounds per Ton Freight.

Do they take them for more than One Voyage?

In the last Two Seasons they have taken them up only for One Voyage.

What Freight do they now pay in the China Trade.

The Ships engaged for the China Trade during the same Period the last Two Seasons, I think will average from £24 to £26 per Ton Register, and I believe Half Freight for Surplus Tonnage.

Have not they the further Disadvantage in taking Ships for the China Trade, that they do not take them for One Voyage only, but for Four or Five?

They take them for Six Voyages generally.

They entail upon themselves therefore for Six Voyages that additional Freight?

They must of course pay that Rate of Freight for which they are engaged, until the Expiration of the Time stipulated in the respective Charters of those Ships.

Whence does this enormous Difference in point of Freight arise?

Those Ships, and their Establishments of Officers and Outfit, are generally more expensive.

Are you at all acquainted with New Zealand?

I am not; I believe the Inhabitants are in so barbarous a state, that no Commercial Interchange to any extent can be carried on with them; but I have been informed that the Navy Board have either imported or sent out Ships to import Timber from New Zealand.

What Species of Timber?

Timber for Naval Purposes. For some years past, the Americans have carried on a considerable Trade, I understand, in Skins from New South Wales to China, from which we of course are excluded, though in possession of that Colony;—and with reference to the Fur Skin Trade particularly, I may take this opportunity of giving my opinion, with deference to your Lordships, that the unrivalled skill and enterprise of our Navigators have made discoveries at a great expence to this Country, from which, in consequence of our own Restrictions, the Americans have derived all or nearly all the benefit.

Can you state what the Freight of the private Trade to India has been for the last Two Years?

It has been generally still less than the Freight paid by the Company. From the very depressed State of Shipping, the Freight which private Merchants have paid for the Ships they have employed, has, I think, not averaged more than £7 a Ton for the last Two Years, upon Ships not chartered.

Is the private Trade principally conducted by Ships going from England to India, or Ships of Indian Property coming to this Country and returning?

Principally by Ships going from England to India, and British Property.

If Licences could still be obtained for carrying the Fur and Skins purchased on the North-west Coast of America to Canton, and the Course formerly adopted were again pursued, of obliging the Merchants to sell their Cargo for Dollars only, and to pay the Proceeds into the Treasury of the East India Company, receiving Bills upon London in Exchange, should you under the last Act for the Renewal of the Charter of the East India Company, think it advisable to engage in that Trade, purchasing a Return Cargo in India, or the Eastern Islands, with the Bills received upon London?

I am not quite sure that under the present Charter we should be permitted to go from China to India, without a special Licence from the East India Company.

Supposing such a Licence could be obtained?

Supposing such a Licence could be obtained, it would give an additional Facility to the Trade beyond what we possessed before, and supposing also that Ships of a small Tonnage were allowed to go, because it would be desirable only to employ such ships in the Fur Trade.

Would it, under the Circumstances supposed, become again an advantageous Trade, in your Opinion?

I think those Facilities which are proposed to be given to the Trade, would contribute to render it more so; but I would still observe to your Lordships, that however profitable that Trade might be, if we were not exposed to American Competition, under the comparatively more advantageous Circumstances now presumed; yet being exposed to that Competition, the Profits of the Trade must ultimately come to that Level which would be formed by the greater Facilities given to American Trade, and consequently we should in the Nature of Things, as applicable to Trade in general, be eventually excluded from it by the Rivalship of more favoured Competitors.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

PARLIAMENTARY.

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EVIDENCE OF CHARLES EVERETT, Esq.

Have the goodness to state what is your Profession?
That of an American Commission Merchant.

With respect to American Trade generally, or any particular Branches of it?

My Business is purchasing, and shipping to the United States and to other Parts.

Are you acquainted with the Circumstances attending the American Trade to China and the East?

My Knowledge of that Trade is very limited indeed; I have only to collect the Goods from the Manufacturers and ship them.

So collecting the Goods, are you intrusted with a Discretion as to the Quality and Selection of the Goods that are so exported?

Yes, subject to the Orders of my Correspondents.

What Description of Goods have you lately selected for the purpose you have described?

I must decline answering that; as it would be exposing the Information derived from my Correspondents.

Are you an Englishman or an American?

An American. I have no Objection to state that the Goods I have generally selected, have been chiefly Woollen; with respect to Particulars, I should rather refer the Committee to my Employers, who are now in Town, and would be happy to give every Information.

Have you any objection to state generally, whether the Commission Trade to which you have alluded has considerably increased of late?

It has increased gradually. I have been engaged in it now about Two Years and a Half.

State, generally, what Description of Articles you have been in the Habit of selecting for Exportation to India or China?

We have taken Cloths, Stuffs, and Woollen Goods pretty generally, and Cotton Goods of various Kinds, such as Calicoes and other Articles; we have shipped of all Kinds of manufactured Goods; the Woollens are the great Article.

Coarse or fine Woollens?

Of various Qualities.

Are you aware of any Difficulty, from the Mode in which the American Trade is carried on, having occurred in the Disposal of those Goods, and in procuring Returns for them?

I understand they are obliged to use great Caution to keep the Quantities concealed; that if the Chinese should know that a large Quantity was in the Market, they would not give much for them; and we are obliged, instead of continuing our Numbers as we ship, to begin Number One repeatedly.

Do you conceive the Difficulty to rise from the Cunning of the Merchants, or the Jealousy of the Government?

From the Cunning of the Merchants, and perhaps from the Jealousy of the Government.

Are you aware of Disputes having frequently arisen between the Commanders of your Vessels and the Chinese Government?

I do not know of any.

State, generally, in Vessels of what Size and Description this Export Trade has been carried on?

The American Vessels are perhaps about One Half the Size of those taken up by the East India Company, from 350 to 500 Tons.

Without asking you as to your own particular Trade, do you think this Trade of Export from this Country in American Vessels to China and the East has greatly increased?

I can only speak as regards myself; the whole Shipments have been very moderate, as far as I have known of them.

Do you mean lately or for a Number of Years?

Since I have been engaged in the Trade.

Have you any Objection to state the Rate of Freight per Ton, at which those Shipments in general have been made?

The Shipments I have made, have been carried by the Owners' Ships; I do not know what the Rate of Freight would be.

Can you state the Number of American Vessels that have gone to India and China within the last Year direct from this Country?

I know but of Two Vessels that have cleared direct from this Port to China.

Can you state the Number of Vessels which have cleared from this Port, with a View, in the Course of the Voyage, of touching in India or China?

No, I do not know that I can.

Is it the ordinary Course of American Vessels leaving the Port of London, that are in the Course of the Voyage to touch in China and India, to go direct or otherwise?

They generally touch at some Port, sometimes at Gibraltar, sometimes at Batavia.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Friday next, 13 o'Clock.

EVIDENCE OF CAPTAIN JAMES ROBERT OLIVER.

What has been your profession?

I have spent about sixteen years in the Marine Service of the East India Company, and about seven or eight in private Mercantile Pursuits, in different parts of the world.

During what period were you in the service of the East India Company?

From the year 1796 until about 1814, at intervals.

Were you during any considerable part of that period employed in the China Trade?

I made one voyage to China.

Had you any opportunity of observing during that time the progress of the Trade of the United States with the port of Canton?

I have watched the progress of it, with some opportunity of knowing how much it interfered with our own Trade; having been in America twice, and being acquainted with the Owners of Ships trading to China.

To what circumstances do you attribute the Increase of that Trade?

To the spirit of adventure, and to the unrestrained manner in which it is carried on; to the great facilities afforded by the American Government to its Citizens, and the aid which is afforded by Capital from Europe.

Have the Americans in your opinion any peculiar advantages for carrying on that Trade, which would not apply equally to the British free Trade; supposing it to be relieved from the Restrictions to which it is now subject by law?

I am of opinion that we might carry it on, on the same terms, with equal advantage to this Country, if it were allowed to be carried on in Ships of less Tonnage, and where less Capital would be required.

Have you in any instance observed any inconvenience to result to the American Trade, from the smaller size of the Vessels in which it is carried on?

None whatever.

Are there in your opinion any circumstances peculiarly attaching to the Commerce or Revenue of this Country, that would make it expedient that the Trade should be confined to larger Ships than those generally employed by the Americans?

I cannot conceive any good reason why it should be confined to Ships of large Burthen; on the contrary, they are difficult to navigate in several parts of those Seas, from the draught of water: it is attended with much more expence in all Ports all over the world, to conduct a large Ship: I have Memorandums by me of Two Ships; one of the Burthen of 1,100 Tons, and one of 350 Tons; both of which I loaded myself in England, and discharged in Calcutta: I know the expence attending the Ship of 1,100 Tons, was eleven hundred and odd Pounds: the Ship of 350 Tons stood me in about £170, which was a very material saving.

Would it not be of considerable advantage to English free Ships were they permitted to engage in the Chinese Trade, as compared with those of the United States, which sail directly and indirectly from England, with the Manufactures produced in this Country, without having a previous voyage to make across the Atlantic, as far as relates to the Export of those Manufactures to China?

Certainly they would have the advantage of saving a great deal of time; because a voyage to China may be performed in less than four months from England; but it cannot from America, being to leeward with the North-east Trades, be done in much less than six; Americans coming to England save their voyage, and make a considerable profit by their Cargo of Tobacco, or Flour, or Cotton, or other Produce of the United States.

Would it not be a considerable encouragement to mercantile adventure with the East Indian Islands, if Vessels engaged in that Trade were permitted to extend their Voyage to the Port of Canton to make up their Cargoes?

I think no inconvenience would be experienced by the East India Company from it; and that it would be very profitable to those engaged in it.

Can you state to the Committee at what Rate per Ton the Vessels in the Service of the East India Company are generally navigated?

They have been navigated at £ 47 in War, and £ 33 in Peace; now they take them up at Eleven Guineas for India, and I think Seventeen for China, the extra Ships.

Can you state at what Rate per Ton the American Vessels are navigated to China?

Their Cost is less than one Half of an English Ship.

Do you not conceive however that the Advantages enjoyed by an English Shipper in other respects would be such as to counterbalance any Difference in the Expence of fitting out a Ship in the Private Trade in England and in America?

Yes, I think we could prosecute a Voyage to much greater Advantage supposing that a Ship destined to China was to take a Portion of her Investment on board in Specie, that Specie could be obtained lower in London than in any Part of America; the Goods would of course be obtained at the same Price as the Americans supply themselves here; but it is most likely that that Part of the Cargo would be furnished upon Credit. We are enabled to take Articles from Great Britain which the Americans cannot supply to the China Market without coming here for them; such as Copper, Tin, Lead, and Iron, Broad Cloths and Camblets. Tin has ceased to be profitable to the East India Company, though it might be to Individuals. The Americans cannot supply either of those Articles, because they have not yet found the Metals, or have discovered them to a very trifling Degree; the same with regard to the Woollens and Camblets, which they have not attempted to manufacture, unless as a mere Experiment.

Can you state to the Committee any Circumstances connected with the Country Trade carried on from the Dominions of the East India Company to the Eastern Islands?

It is not carried on to that Extent which it was formerly, entirely owing to the Interference of the Americans; we can no longer collect a Cargo of Pepper at Sumatra, because the Americans send there about Forty Sail of Vessels, averaging about 200 Tons Burden, many of them much less.

Are those Vessels, do you apprehend, particularly built for the Sumatra Trade, or are they the American Vessels generally employed?

Any Description of Vessels; I know some of them that have been at some Times built upon to make them larger, sometimes cut down to make them smaller.

You conceive them to be employed in that Trade of the particular Burden you have stated, from its being found from Experience to be best adapted to carry it on?

Assuredly; the Coasts of that Island are surrounded by Coral Reefs and Shoals, which make it impracticable for a large Ship with a great Draft of Water to navigate them with any Safety.

Does not that Circumstance apply equally to most of the Islands that form the Indian Archipelago, and the adjacent Seas?

I believe those Seas abound in sunken Rocks and Shoals, of which we have but a very imperfect Account.

Have the English Ships hitherto employed amongst those Islands been of large or of small Burden?

What few have been employed sailing from the Ports of India have been of small Burden, but not so small as the American Ships in general.

Are you of Opinion that if the Limitation with respect to Tonnage was removed, and the Vessels were allowed to sail without a Licence from the East India Company, such Adventure would be undertaken directly to Trade with the Eastern Islands?

I think I can most boldly assert, that it would be entered upon with Alacrity. At present, I think, it would involve too great a Risk: I mean with regard to the required Tonnage of the Ship and its consequent Expence.

Are you of Opinion that, although not recommended in other respects, as being calculated for Mercantile Adventure, large Ships are preferable in those Seas, as being less exposed to the Depredations of Pirates?

A Ship-rigged Vessel commands Respect, no matter how small; it would be imprudent to go unarmed, although the Americans do carry on their Trade very safely in Vessels unarmed.

Are not their Vessels all square-rigged?

There are some Schooners of Eighty Tons.

Have you understood that the Americans have sustained any material Inconvenience in any Branch of their Indian Trade from the Attacks of Pirates?

In very few Instances indeed. I happened to know one Gentleman who commanded a Ship to the Coast of Borneo from Salem Four or Five Voyages, he always met with a friendly Reception; but in the last Instance he did discover some treacherous Design against him, which he escaped; it requires, of course, a Degree of Vigilance. I think we are rather mistaken with respect to the general Character of the Malays; although there are certain Islands that are piratical, I believe they are Persons in a State of Revolt from their Governments, organized as they are in that Part of the World. I do not think it at all the general Character of the Malays. If an Individual fell in among the Ladrone Islands with a small Ship, they would molest him and make him a Prisoner, and take the Ship if they could; but we are not to infer from that, that the Chinese are of a piratical Character; although they appear to be one and the same People, they are Outlaws who have multiplied in Population, and consolidated themselves in Power.

Do not the Chinese carry on a considerable Trade in Vessels of their own Build with the Eastern Islands?

To an immense Extent; the Junks are passing as freely in the China Seas to all those Islands as British Ships pass across the Atlantic.

What Description of Vessels in Size and Equipment are those Junks?

They are of various Burdens, from One hundred to Four hundred Tons, greater and less I believe.

Do they experience any considerable Inconvenience from the Attacks of Pirates?

I never heard of an Instance.

Is it not probable that Vessels of European Build, and of the same Size and Equipment, would be as able to protect themselves from the Attacks of Pirates, as Chinese Vessels of the same Description?

Much better, from the Nature of the Armament: the Chinese use Stones from Slings and Pikes; we use Cannon and Musketry.

Are you aware of any Prejudices or Opinions entertained by the Inhabitants of the Chinese Empire, that would have the Tendency of preventing their consuming British Manufactures?

I cannot conceive that they have any; on the contrary, they have a great Avidity to purchase them: our Broad Cloths and Norwich Camblets are immediately saleable.

Do you not conceive it probable, that were a free Trade open to British Adventurers with the Port of Canton, Articles of British Manufacture not now consumed by the Chinese, would become Objects of their Taste and Desire?

I do not doubt it; it is only very recently we have introduced British manufactured Cotton there, (White Calicoes chiefly) which found a ready Sale.

Can you state any Circumstances relating to other Parts of the Coast of Asia, which would lead you to expect an increased Interconcourse with those Countries in the Event of that Interconcourse being permitted through the Channel of a free Trade?

There are many valuable Commodities in Cochin China, and in the Gulf of Siam, which are adapted to European Consumption, particularly Sugar, which I consider to be the cheapest and as good as any I have ever yet seen. I saw a Sample of Siamese Sugar in Boston, which had been brought in an American Vessel; nothing could be finer. I think there could be no Doubt that general Interconcourse might be prosecuted with great Success; at all Events the Experiment being made on a small Scale would soon shew.

State to the Committee whether you are acquainted with any Circumstances connected with the present State of the private Trade to the Continent of India, which lead you to think that it might be materially increased by the Restrictions now existing being removed?

I certainly consider it to have been a very great Misfortune to the Adventurers from this Country, that they should by the late Act of Parliament have been confined to the Ports of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Penang, because those very Ports they ought to have avoided; and if the Coast of India had been thrown open to them, it is there where they would have found Markets; they would have interfered less with the Company, and derived Benefit from Sources where none is derived now to either Party.

Are you aware of no Objection connected with the State of the Dominions of the East India Company to such free Interconcourse along the Coast being permitted?

They have Collectors of the Customs at each of the smaller Ports, who would effectually counteract any illicit Trade: the Native Residents at all those minor places are most anxious to have the Opportunity of disposing of their Goods in every Port of the Coromandel and the Malabar Coast.

Are you of Opinion that the Licences now required by Law to be taken out by Vessels in the free Trade are, either from the Difficulty of procuring them in the first Instance, or the obtaining new ones where the Destination of the Vessel is altered, a material Impediment to the Progress of a free Trade?

No; we may obtain as many Licences as we like, and at the Expence of only Eight Guineas, but then we are compelled to go to either of those Ports, which are inundated with Goods, from which an Inference has been drawn, that the Trade to India cannot be profitable to the Merchants. If they were allowed to avail themselves of the numerous Ports that were once opulent, and where there is still some Remains of a Desire to trade, that would be attended with much individual Benefit, whereas now it generally terminates ruinously; there are Nations in India hardly known here, such as the Arabs and the Native or Pariah Portuguese, who build Ships and who follow the coasting Trade when we are quite precluded from it; they build Ships on Speculation, and sell them in the British Ports in India, decidedly in Contravention of the Navigation Act, and extremely to the Prejudice of British Interests. I know very well that the Trade of building Ships in this Country might be much benefited, and the Shipping Interest in general,

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particularly the Ship-building Trade, if we were allowed to send Ships there and sell them for the Purpose of carrying on the coasting Trade; we can do that infinitely cheaper. I have an Account by me of a Ship for which I paid £24 a Ton, and I can get in this Country now a Ship at £12 a Ton, equally adapted to trading in India. There is certainly a Want of Ships, if we may judge from the Number of foreign ships that are taken into British Employ there, to the Prejudice even of the Ship-builders in our own Indian Dominions; it has happened that Danes and Swedes and Americans have sold their Ships: the People in the Burman Empire at Pegu build Ten or Twelve Sail annually, all which meet with no Difficulty in obtaining a Licence to trade; the Native Portuguese are much favoured in consequence of the Power which the Viceroy of Goa possesses of granting Papers to native Portuguese in British India; and in one Instance a Man born at Macao, was allowed to make use of the Portuguese Flag to pass from one Port to another, carrying on Trade from which European Ships are excluded. I had an Opportunity of seeing one Ship during a short Period placed under the Colours of Three different Nations, which would not have been allowed in England, and which, I think, calls loudly for the Notice and the Interference of the British Legislature. I have a Note of the Proportion of Ships employed in the Port of Calcutta in the Year 1811; Twenty-seven were Calcutta built, and Thirteen of that foreign Description; and at Bombay there were Sixteen Bombay built and Twelve Foreign.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

EVIDENCE OF ROBERT RICKARDS, Esq.

Have the Goodness to state to the Committee what has been your Profession?

I have been in the Civil Service of the East India Company in India for several Years, and am now a Member of a House of Agency in the City of London.

Have you in both those Capacities had an Opportunity of observing the Growth and Progress of the free Trade between this Country and India?

I have.

Has it been regularly progressive during the Period of your Observation since the opening of the Charter?

It has increased very considerably.

Has that Increase been regularly progressive, or subject to Variation?

The Custom House Records will best shew the Variation which may have taken place in the Amount of Exports and Imports, but on the Whole, since the passing of the Act 53d George 3d, the private Trade with India has increased beyond the Expectations of the most sanguine: It has been attended no Doubt with considerable Losses to various Individuals who have speculated rashly in the Trade; but those Losses are to be attributed to a Dealing in Articles not fit for the Indian Market, at a singular Crisis. With Indian Merchants, however, who have traded in Articles suited to the Indian Market, it may be added that the Trade has been generally profitable; and under a settled State of Things, is likely to continue so permanently.

Are you of Opinion that the Progress of this Trade would have been more considerable, had it not been encumbered with the Restrictions to which it is still subject under the Charter of the East India Company, when last renewed?

I am; if those Restrictions were removed, the Trade would naturally be increased in due Proportion.

Have the Goodness to describe in what Manner those Restrictions peculiarly affect the Progress of the Trade?

All Restrictions are a Clog on the Operations of the private Merchants; the System of Licences for Example is of this Description; and also the Limit prescribed for the Tonnage of Vessels. I think more Vessels would engage in the Trade, if they were not restricted to a certain Tonnage; small Vessels would enter into it as well as large ones.

Has the Limitation of the Trade to Four Ports caused any Inconvenience, or prevented any Extension of it?

This has Reference to the System of Licences; it would doubtless facilitate the Operation of the private Merchant, if he were allowed freely to go to all the Ports of India; Vessels it is true may take out a Special Licence for trading to any of the Ports of India; that is, to carry on a direct Trade with any of those Ports in India, but not to engage in what is commonly known by the Country, or carrying, Trade.

Have any Licences been granted to go generally to any Port whatever, without mentioning the particular Port in the Licence?

I cannot say whether they are granted in those general Terms. Licences are generally applied for, to go to some particular Port or Part of India; a Vessel, for Example, going to Bombay, and wishing to de-

liver any Part of her Cargo on the Coast of Malabar, or to take in a Return Cargo from thence to Europe, might obtain a Licence in England for that Purpose; but the Trouble of procuring Licences is often complained of, whilst the Omission might often be attended with Loss.

Are you aware of any Objections, political or commercial, that would attach to a free Trade carried on along the whole Coast, at the Discretion of the Trader?

None whatever; on the contrary, I am satisfied that it would be attended with great Advantage to the Parties concerned in such Traffic.

Are the Ports and Rivers generally, along the Continental Coast, of a Description to make it easier to navigate them in Vessels of a smaller Burthen than that now permitted by Law?

Both large and small Vessels are employed in carrying on Trade along the Coasts of India: the Convenience or Advantage of employing small Ships in the Trade from this Country would be to the resident Proprietor or Merchant; for it often happens that a Merchant may have Capital enough to send a Vessel of 200 or 250 Tons to Sea (of which Size the Americans have several employed in this Trade), when he might not have the Means of equipping a Vessel of from 400 to 500 Tons.

You are of Opinion that a Removal of the Restrictions now existing by Law would have the Effect of engaging profitably in the Trade a much larger Description of small Capitalists than are now enabled to undertake it?

Were these Restrictions removed, it is probable smaller Capitalists would enter into it.

What are the Commodities for which you have found the greatest Demand in India since the free Trade has been permitted?

Generally speaking, the Staples of this Country, Woollens and Cotton Goods in vast Variety.

Are you aware to what Extent the Prejudices of the Inhabitants of that Country have operated, or whether they have operated at all, to prevent their Consumption of British Commodities?

I am quite sure that they have no Prejudices which, generally speaking, prevent their Consumption of British Commodities.

You conceive then that there is no Limit to that Consumption but the Limitation of the Means of paying for the Articles imported?

Certainly not.

Are you of Opinion that the free Trade, to the Extent to which it has already been carried, has operated at all as a Stimulus to the Industry of the Inhabitants who may have been desirous of consuming British Manufactures?

Very materially, inasmuch as they must pay for the Goods conveyed to them from this Country by the Produce of their own Industry.

Is that Stimulus so perceptible as to produce a marked Difference in the Habits and Industry of the Inhabitants where they are most within the Reach of the Market for British Manufactures?

I should think it must be perceptible to those who are on the Spot; this Increase of the British Trade to India has taken place since I left it, therefore I cannot speak from personal Observation; but I should conceive that an official Statement of the present Indian Export Trade, compared with a corresponding Period previous to 1813, would shew that the Produce of Indian Industry had of late Years been materially augmented.

Can you state what has been the Progress, during the Period to which you have alluded, of the Trade with the Islands of the Indian Archipelago, whether carried on from this Country or from the Continent of India?

The Trade from this Country to the Eastern Archipelago has very considerably increased since the Period of the opening of the Trade.

In Vessels of what Description has that Trade been carried on?

It has been carried on partly in Dutch Vessels, but principally in British Vessels; there has also been a great Resort of American Vessels to the Eastern Islands of late Years.

Would not that Trade have been much more considerable in British Vessels, had those Vessels been permitted to engage in it under the Amount of Tonnage now prescribed?

I think so, certainly; the Trade of the Eastern Islands is one peculiarly fitted for small Vessels.

In what Articles has that Trade chiefly consisted?

A large Quantity of Iron, Copper, Steel, Woollens, and Cotton Goods, some of English Patterns, others manufactured after Patterns sent home from Java and the different Eastern Islands, of which large Quantities have to my Knowledge been sent out and sold at a considerable Profit.

Are you able to state the Quantity of British Woollen Manufactures introduced into the Chinese Empire through Russia annually?

I think I can; the British Manufactures which were sold at Kiakta during the last Year 1819, consisted of the following Articles; Woolen Cloth in Imitation or Saxon Cloth, Camblets and Bombazets, about 400,000 Yards; Chintzes and Imitations of Bandanna Handkerchiefs, the Quantities uncertain, but they were large; sundry Muslins and White Cottons, 200,000 Yards; Manchester Velveteens, 120,000 Yards; Manchester Velvelets, 40,000 Yards; and the whole Amount of Manufactures of different European Countries bartered at Kiakta last Year, appears by Accounts from Russia to have been in Value One Million Sterling.

How are those Goods paid for?

Those Goods are paid for in Teas, Silks, Nankeens, Rhnbarb, and other Drugs; the Silks both raw and in a manufactured State; and the Parties, mutually pay their Balances in Silver, which is always received with extreme Reluctance by the Chinese, who give a decided Preference to Goods. It is a remarkable Fact, also, that the Tea imported into Russia through Tartary is of far superior Quality to any imported by the East India Company into England. The Russians have an Academy at Pekin, which has been established so far back as the Reign of Alexis, the Father of Peter the Great, when a Treaty was made between the Two Countries, one Article of which permitted the Russians to establish it, where a certain Number of Russian Youths are educated; this Academy exists at this Day, and the Persons there educated are afterwards employed at Kiakta as Interpreters and Agents; this gives great Facility to Trade, particularly as those Jealousies and Quarrels so common at Canton, are not known at Kiakta; and Furs and coarse Cloth being considered by the Northern Chinese as Articles of the first Necessity, every possible Indulgence and Encouragement is granted to the Russians who frequent that Market.

Has the Russian Government imposed any Restrictions or formed any Regulations of which you are aware for the Conduct of their Trade with China, or is it left entirely free?

I have mentioned in a former Answer that it was subject to certain Regulations under the Treaty entered into between the Chinese and Russian Governments, by which it is confined to the Town of Kiakta, where, on the Part of the Chinese a mercantile Association is established similar to that of the Hong at Canton.

Any Russian Subject, however, is permitted to embark his Capital in the Trade that thinks proper to do so?

I believe any one.

Is not the Intercourse between Russia and China restricted to One Period during the Year?

There is annual Fair held in the Month of August at Nishney Novogorod on the Wolga, at which British and other European Goods are sold by the St. Petersburg and Moscow Merchants, to the Dealers from Siberia and Russian Tartary, who bring to that Fair, Teas, Silks, &c. from Kiakta.

At what Port of Russia are those British Manufactures landed?

At St. Petersburg, and then carried by land Carriage through Moscow, Tobolsk, Irkoutsk to Kiakta, a Distance of between Four and Five thousand Miles.

Is the Consumption of those Articles confined to the North of China, or do you suppose they find their Way to the South of China?

I believe they are for the most Part consumed in the Northern Provinces; but if a freer Access were admitted to China, there can be no Doubt that the same Taste and Description of Wants would occasion them to be consumed throughout the Whole of that immense Empire.

Can you form any Opinion what would be the Difference of Price between Articles now sold at Kiakta, and the Price at which they would be sold if there was a Port opened to the Northward of Canton?

If any Port was opened on the Eastern Coast of China, Goods might certainly be sold there at the same Rate at which they might be sold at the Port of Canton, which is probably 150 or 200 per Cent. lower than the Price of the Goods conveyed by way of Kiakta.

When you give this Opinion do you refer to a Free Trade being permitted?

Certainly, a Free Trade; I have an Idea that the East India Company could afford to sell them as cheap as private Merchants.

What are the Circumstances which in your Opinion may lead to an Extension of the Demand for lighter Articles, as well as for Woollens in China?

The Taste of the Inhabitants who use light Articles of Dress in warm Weather, and will, I doubt not, give a decided Preference to our Cotton Goods, particularly if they can be conveyed to them at a cheap Rate; and this might be effectually done if private British Merchants were allowed to engage in the Trade.

Have you any Account of the Quantity of British manufactured Goods carried to Canton by the East India Company?

I have not; if my Recollection serves me right, such Statements were annexed to the Third and Fourth Reports of the Select Committee on the East India Charter, from which it appears that their Exports

from this Country, including Bullion, for 17 or 19 Years averaged about £1,100,000 Sterling; and their Returns (speaking in round Numbers) about £1,600,000. In one of the Appendices, I likewise remember, a List of new Articles is given, which the East India Company had attempted to convey in their own Ships, to Canton, for the Consumption of the Chinese; and this Attempt is stated in those Proceedings to have decidedly failed, owing in a great Measure, as far as I can now recollect, to the high Prices at which they were invoiced.

Considering the Facility of the Inland Navigation in China, if there were no Port opened except that of Canton, would not the Northernmost Part of the Empire be supplied at a cheaper Rate than through this Importation through Russia?

Certainly.

Are you aware whether any British Capital has been directly employed in the Trade which you have described with China, through the Russian Empire and Kiakta, or whether it is exclusively carried on by the Russian Merchants on their own Account?

I believe British Capital has been employed in this Trade; but, under the Name of a Russian Firm: I cannot state the Proportion which British Capital so employed bears to the Russian; but it is quite clear, that if the Port of Canton were opened, British Merchants would prefer this Channel for the Employment of Capital, to any that they could avail themselves of through Tartary.

How much per Cent. do you think the private Traders, all Restrictions being taken off, would undersell the East India Company?

I have Reason to know that the private Trader will buy his Woollens for example, I mean Woollens calculated for the Indian and China Trade, at from Fifteen to Twenty per Cent. less than the ordinary Cost to the East India Company, and they will be conveyed to India or China at a much lower Rate of Freight; inasmuch as a private Trader can send out his Goods in Ships freighted for the whole Voyage out and home, at about 10*l.* per Ton; whilst the East India Company's Ships trading to China cost them Six and Twenty.

Have not the East India Company lately freighted Ships at a much lower Rate than formerly?

They have, finding that the private Traders to India have successfully performed their Voyages at a much lower Rate of Freight, the East India Company have at length had recourse to the same Class of Ships; and accordingly taken up Ships for their Indian Trade by public Advertisement, at the Rate of from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per Ton for the whole Voyage out and home.

Has any similar Reduction taken place in their Trade to Canton?

No Reduction, I believe, of any Consequence in the Trade to Canton, since the Return to Peace Freights. Previous to the Adoption by the East India Company of the Class of Ships above mentioned, their Ships navigated upon the old System in the Indian Trade, cost them about Three or Four and twenty Pounds a Ton: It is in this latter Trade, therefore, that they have so materially reduced the Charge of Freight.

What is the most they have paid to Canton?

I have known £50 paid to Canton in War Time; the Reduction has taken place from adopting a very different Class of Ships to those formerly employed; I mean to say, that their Ships navigated on the old System would still cost them from Three to Four and twenty Pound a Ton to India. It is only by having them equipped as those in the private Trade are, that the East India Company get them so much cheaper.

Do you know whether the Trade from India has sustained any Inconvenience from the Delays in the Port of London?

Great Inconvenience and heavy Expence in the East India Docks, the charges of the East India Dock being considerably higher than those of any other Dock, either in London or in the United Kingdom.

Is there not a considerable Loss of Time, as well as an Excess of Charge?

There is greater Delay, I have understood, in unloading Ships in these Docks, than in some others. But not being a Ship Owner, I can only speak from the Information of others; the heavy Charges are generally represented as the greatest Source of Complaint.

Cannot the Indiamen be unladen in Liverpool in a much fewer Number of Days than they can be in London, taking into Consideration the Delays of Docks, Custom House, &c.?

The Delay is greater and the Charge is higher in London than in Liverpool.

Can you state the Number of American Vessels employed at any one Time in the East India and China Trade?

It appears from a Statement which I procured some Time ago from an American Agent, and which I have reason to believe to be perfectly authentic, that no less than 214 American Vessels were at one Time, or about the End of the Year 1813, absent from the United States on trading Voyages to India and China.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, that this Committee be adjourned to Tuesday next, 12 o'Clock.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—307—

School-Book Society.

We take the earliest occasion of introducing to our Readers a Report of the Proceedings of this useful and excellent Association, in which all the Friends of Improvement and Knowledge will take a deep interest. The Agents or Servants of this useful and laudable Institution, must have furnished their Report, as it would seem at least, to the Three other Papers of the Presidency, as it appeared in the same shape in each of them yesterday. If it was withheld from our own as undeserving that honour, we are not thereby to be damped in the ardour of our attachment to so excellent a cause; because we admire Institutions for their utility, without reference to the persons who may direct or support them, and because we know that no little jealousies or distinctions of this sort could ever shake the principle on which we have always acted of suffering no impediments to obstruct our earnest endeavours to assist and promote all that has for its object benevolence and public good.

It is always with the liveliest satisfaction that we notice the liberal and philanthropic views displayed by the Heads of the Government both here and at home towards their Indian subjects. Were we as familiar with the language of adulation, as those who see only the favourable side of things, the sincerity of our expressions might justly be suspected; but, accused as we are of having a continual desire to find fault, right or wrong, with all existing authorities indiscriminately, we can show the groundlessness of the accusation only by freely expressing our humble meed of praise whenever there is an occasion that appears to us justly to call it forth. Such an occasion, we think, now forcibly presents itself, in the liberality evinced by the Government towards the Calcutta School-Book Society. Those of our Readers who bear in mind the late Address of the Governor General to the Gentlemen of the College of Fort William (not to go farther back) and the recent Proceedings in the India House, and couple them with this act, will be impressed with a conviction of the unbounded wishes of the Government to contribute to the improvement and happiness of their Indian Dominions. Their power of doing so is indeed great: by protection from foreign aggression and lawless outrage, by the equal distribution of Justice, and by diffusing the benefits of knowledge. By the first and also by the second of these means, much has already been done; and the Natives fully appreciate the blessings of living under a Government, mild and just in its rule, and powerful to defend them; but it is to the latter means of amelioration, the diffusion of knowledge, more dilatory but also more permanent in its effects, that we would now particularly advert, in introducing to our Readers the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta School-Book Society on Tuesday last.

The great and perhaps the only compensation for the evils commonly attending War and Conquest, is, that the conquered people are often by this means made to participate in the benefits springing from the Arts and Institutions of a more improved state of society. Civilization and improvement thus receive a sudden impulse; laws and learning are transplanted to that country in their full maturity, and displace at once the rust and rubbish that might have required many ages to clear away. When a nation of barbarians over-run a civilized country, as the Northern Huns did the South of Europe, the reverse of all this is the case; it is when such a nation as England acquires dominion in a country like India, that the greatest benefits may be expected to ensue. It is true we do not aim at the title of Conquerors: "we are something prouder;" while defending our own rights we assume the glorious attitude of seducing the Natives by an example of Good Faith, Justice, and Honorable Purpose, to court our sway. The Government seems fully aware of the immense field for doing good that is opened up to Britons; and in cultivating the opportunity, their exertions will doubtless be seconded by all who are aware of the extent of the blessings that must result; and of all the plans that might be adopted, the Education of Youth seems to promise the greatest success. True knowledge may be implanted in the tender minds of children, before they

are deeply imbued with the prejudices of religion; which, once firmly rooted, can never be eradicated. The gross superstitions prevalent in India, may be more successfully combatted by administering an early antidote to blind belief in such wild absurdities, than by attacking them when inveterate and full grown. The cause of Christianity may thus eventually be benefitted; and the unprincipled depravity and licentiousness of Hindooism give way to the pure morality of the Gospel. The translation of the most approved School-Books and Elementary Treatises in the English language into the various tongues of India, seems the most ready and the only effectual way of imparting to the Natives at once the essence of an English Education, and supplying in a great measure the knowledge of the English language itself, which may however follow in due time. The acquisition of the English (or of almost any other European) language by the Natives would indeed open to them a Magazine of wisdom almost inexhaustible; till this be general, translation must supply the deficiency. From the current of European knowledge that is continually flowing with increasing magnitude, Translation, like Canals from a great River, will convey smaller streams in various directions to irrigate the sterile plains of India. Among the immense variety of useful Books that present themselves, the greatest difficulty of the Translators may be to select those first which are most useful; but experience will guide them, and daily lessen the difficulty of choice.

We find it mentioned in the Report, that the first Six Books of Euclid are to be published in the Shunscrit language; and that it is thought good to encourage the study of that tongue. We are willing to admit that such an incomparable work as Euclid ought to exist in every language, written or spoken, that is used among men; but we hope the attention of the Society will be directed to objects of more practical benefit than the cultivation of a language, which, from all we have heard of it, appears to be more curious than useful. We should like better to hear of the Elements of Geometry being turned into every vulgar dialect spoken in the Company's Territories—at least into most of them. Perhaps it would not be exaggerating to say that a person might for a single Rupee purchase in the Bazar of Calcutta a Book containing more really useful knowledge than is to be found in the whole circle of Shunscrit Literature. The Youth of India have long enough thrown away their time and labor in the acquisition of vain learning: we are confident the Superintendents of all Seminaries of Education will see the propriety of reversing this System, and of first instructing an ignorant race in that which is of real utility and practical application.

While Native Christians, Mussulmans, and Hindoos, concur in supporting this most useful Society, it is hardly necessary to say that we trust our own countrymen will stand foremost in so laudable an undertaking; nor need we use any arguments in favor of an object which must find an advocate in the bosom of every one who is imbued with a love of literature or of his species, who wishes well to the Natives of India, or holds dear the glory of his country. At this time, a small sum judiciously applied, may confer a lasting blessing on the Natives of India: their posterity may in after times regard England as the Western nations now regard the classic lands which were the nurse and cradle of the sciences. They may say, "The English found us enslaved by superstition, sunk in ignorance and depravity, and our manners stained with the grossest licentiousness: they enlightened our benighted minds; they taught us to throw off the fetters of priestcraft, and to see the beauty of virtue and the deformity of vice, to love the one and loath the other. They found us degraded and trampled upon; but they showed us how to beat our enemies, and they shed their blood in our defence: they established among us the blessings of equal and just Laws and regular Government; and cultivating our minds by Education, from the brutal debasement to which our Priests had reduced us, they raised us to the dignity of men."

Such are the blessings for which the Natives will in time have to thank the English; and we shall only add that in our opinion whoever contributes to open their eyes to a sense of those blessings, adds so much to the glory and stability of the British sway in India.

Calcutta School-Book Society.

Proceedings of the 4th Annual General Meeting of the Calcutta School-Book Society.

On Tuesday the 25th instant, was held at the Town-Hall in Calcutta, the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers and Friends of the School-Book Society.

Altho' the violence of the weather unfortunately prevented many of the Friends of the Institution from being present on this occasion, the Meeting was very respectably attended.

W. B. BAWLEY, Esq. being called to the Chair on the motion of the Honorable the Chief Justice, read the Report of the Committee's Proceedings since the last General Meeting of September 1820.

After noticing the depressed state of the Funds at the period of the last Annual Meeting, and the consequent embarrassment experienced in the vigorous prosecution of the objects of the Institution, the Report proceeded to explain the measures adopted by the Committee, with a view to procure for the Institution the pecuniary aid and support of the Supreme Government.

The Correspondence on this subject, the whole of which was read as a part of the Report, was extremely interesting; and the Friends of the Institution will be highly gratified by the perusal of the following Extracts of the letter announcing the resolutions of Government on the subject of the Committee's application.

EXTRACTS.

"It is impossible for a Government which has the welfare of its subjects at heart, to behold without cordial gratification and applause, the exertions of so respectable a body of Individuals applied to the honorable object of ameliorating the condition of their fellow creatures, by the dissemination of knowledge and moral improvement.

"These feelings too, are, on the present occasion, entirely unalloyed by any objections as to the instruments and means which the benevolent purpose of the School-Book Society are prosecuted. It appears that Europeans, Mussulmans and Hindoos, are combined in the Noble Cause of diffusing light and information throughout this land of ignorance; and the principles on which the plans of the Society are conducted, are as unequivocally declared, as they are wisely and unexceptionably framed.

"The Institutions for the promotion of Education in the mother-country, have had from their commencement, the countenance of the most illustrious Patronage, and have been invariably supported by all ranks in the United Kingdom. It well became therefore the Projectors of your Association to hold up this eminent example for imitation in these Provinces.

"Entertaining these sentiments, the Governor General in Council can have no hesitation in giving your application his most favourable consideration; and supporting your Society, by the bounty and protection of Government, while its concerns are so judiciously administered and the present avowed and prudent principles of the Institution are maintained without variation.

"The Honorable the Court of Directors have already evinced their disposition to aid the extension of the benefits of Education among the Natives, by sanctioning a monthly donation for the support of the Schools originally established by the late Mr. MAY, at Chinsurah; and His Excellency in Council therefore cannot entertain any doubt that the Honourable Court will approve a liberal contribution on the part of this Government to a Society, through whose agency, the sources of improvement which the Honorable Court has countenanced, have been so wisely augmented.

"Influenced by these considerations, His Excellency in Council is of opinion, that the Society, of which you are the representatives, has peculiar claims on the liberality of Government. The pursuits in which you are engaged, tend to fulfil an object of national solicitude; and by extricating the Society from its pecuniary difficulties, the Government, to a certain degree accomplishes its own views and wishes, for the happiness of the people subjected to its rule.

"His Excellency in Council accordingly commands me to inform you, that the Sub-Treasurer will be authorised to place at the disposal of the Treasurer of your Society, the sum of seven thousand Rupees, and to pay to his order monthly the sum of five hundred Rupees, commencing from the 1st instant. The above donation and allowance however must be subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON, Sec. to the Govt.

Council-Chamber, May 4, 1821."

It is very justly observed by the Committee in referring to the above Communication, that the value of the pecuniary aid thus liberally granted, is greatly augmented by the favourable sentiments which Government has recorded of the character and utility of the Institution: it may indeed be reasonably hoped that the expression of these sentiments will tend to secure additional support to the Institution from the community at large, and will completely remove some unfounded notions which have been supposed to prevail in regard to the principles and objects of the Society.

Amongst other points of miscellaneous information contained in the Report, the recent establishment of a School-Book Society at Penang, the successful progress of similar institutions at Madras and Bombay, and the endowment by Government of a Hindu College at this Presidency, for the encouragement of the study of Shanskreet, and through the medium of that language, of general literature, were particularly adverted to.

Mr. H. WILSON has consented to superintend the publication of the Six first Books of Euclid in the Shanskreet language on account of the School-Book Society; and the republication of extensive editions of many of the Society's most useful elementary works, which are now out of print, has been recently determined on.

The state of the Society's finances, as shewn in the Treasurer's accounts, exhibited a balance of about 3,000 Rupees against the Institution on the date of the Meeting; and the continued support and zealous exertions of all those who are friendly to the Education of the Natives are urgently required to meet the increasing demands of the Institution, and to enable it to secure those extensive benefits which with adequate means it is so well calculated to diffuse amongst the inhabitants of these populous Provinces.

After the report had been read Sir E. H. EAST addressed the meeting to the following effect:

"It is quite unnecessary to expatiate before the Gentlemen present upon the great value and importance of the Report which has just been read, and which could not fail to convey the most lively satisfaction to all of us who take an interest in the moral and intellectual improvement of the people of this vast Empire. That the funds of this Society should not have kept pace with its benevolent intentions, is not at all surprising; and very easily and satisfactorily accounted for, by the rapid and growing extension of its field of action. But it must give genuine pleasure to every man, who has the same object at heart which has been advocated by the Society, to learn that the Governor General in Council duly appreciating its pure intentions, its laudable objects, its honest efforts, and its wise and prudent means—all tending to the useful instruction and progressive happiness of the Native subjects of every class and description, has generously and wisely, as became a paternal Government like that under which we have the happiness to live, extended his pecuniary assistance to our funds; affording thereby a Noble Example to the whole Country, and an encouragement to every Individual in it who has the good of his country at heart. I am persuaded, Sir, that there would be no want of encouragement to the Society, from numbers of Mussulman and Hindoo Gentlemen and other respectable Natives throughout the provinces, in addition to those who are associated with the British Members for one common purpose in Calcutta, if the objects and works of the society, as detailed in the report you have this day read, were but more generally known and understood. Every man of good sense would immediately appreciate the inestimable blessings of sound moral Education and valuable instruction in the useful arts of Life, so well adapted to make good men and good subjects. Permit me then to urge and press upon you to adopt some convenient mode of making known your Report to the Provinces throughout India. Bring the business of this Society, composed as it is of British, Mussulman, and Hindoo Gentlemen, home to the knowledge and household concern of all; and you cannot fail to secure the approbation of the most worthy and distinguished among them, and of receiving their support. In conclusion, I beg leave to move that the report be approved and confirmed."

Sir E. H. EAST then moved that the report be adopted and printed under the direction of the Committee. The motion was seconded by H. MACKENZIE, Esq. and unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of C. LUSHINGTON, Esq. seconded by Mr. MORRISON, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the President and Vice Presidents and to the European and Native Members of the Committee for their past exertions; and that they be requested to continue their services during the ensuing year.

The Chairman then rose, and after expressing his regret that the severe indisposition of Mr. MONTAGU, the Secretary, Lieutenant BRYCE, the Collector, and the Rev. Mr. YATES, Secretary to the Sub-Committee in the Shanskreet and Bengalee Department, had prevented their attendance on this occasion, adverted to the valuable services which they had rendered to the Institution, and concluded by moving that the especial thanks of the Meeting be offered to those Gentlemen, to JAMES

CALDER, Esq. the Treasurer, and to the Native officers of the Institution.

This motion was seconded by Dr. CAREY, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. LARKINS then rose after some preliminary observations with regard to the important aid which the society had received from numerous individuals, Native and European, as well as the Presidency, as in the Interior of the country, moved, "that the Meeting do offer their grateful acknowledgments to all those friends of the Institution, who have so ably and so successfully exerted themselves to promote the views and objects of the Calcutta School-Book Society.

This motion was seconded by Captain BEATSON and unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. BAYLEY, seconded by the Rev. Mr. THOMAS, W. B. MARTIN, Esq. was unanimously elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, in the room of C. T. METCALE, Esq. who had left the Presidency.

The usual acknowledgements were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

We understand that subscription lists will be shortly calculated, in order that those who have not hitherto subscribed to this valuable institution, but who may be willing to give their aid to it, may have an opportunity of doing so.

Military Widow's Fund.

We understand that Captain Jackson, Assistant Quarter-Master General, was elected a Director of the Military Widow's Fund at the Special Meeting of the Members and Subscribers to that Institution, on Monday last, in the room of Captain Lockett, who had resigned. We are informed that since the amended Regulations of the Fund were printed and circulated to the Army, the number of unmarried Subscribers to the Fund, has been more than doubled—a strong proof of its increasing estimation, and a conviction of its public utility.—*Gent. Gaz.*

Prebailing Fraud.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Observing in your Journal, under the head of "A Prebailing Fraud," by a set of men, who I am sorry to say, are *Christians*, in league with the Peons and Sircars, I cannot help bringing to the notice of the Public, in corroboration of the above, a case that has happened to myself. Through my eagerness to peruse the "New Publication," I gave my signature to the Bill sent along with the New Book; but in the hurry of business, I could not look at the Book at the time. Having afterwards perused it, and finding that it was not worth the price charged, I waited till the Peon again appeared to demand payment, when the Book was returned, with these remarks on the Bill:—"Returned in consequence of the Book not answering the description given in the Prospectus, and not being worth the price charged."

What do you think, Sir, was the result, of this my proceeding? A Summons from the Petty Court! There I was informed, that I would be made to pay down the money; for having given my acceptance to the Bill, I had made myself liable to do so, and no other argument would be of any weight.

To avoid being thus disgraced, I sent the money, with a request, that my Book might be got back from these impostors. No! even this was too great a favor to be granted me. I was told, that it was my business to look to that. When I found that the Book was not deposited in the Court, I brought on a Cross Suit, after waiting for nearly a fortnight, in hopes that the Book might still be forthcoming. In this case also I was foiled, as it becomes the duty of Plaintiffs to prove their case, in an English Court of Justice; and I unluckily having carried no witnesses with me, (and, by the bye, I had none, unless I had hired one from the Bazar, which I am told is not impracticable) to prove whether the Book was delivered to me, a simple question being put to the Defendant, "Whether or not he had delivered me the Book, for which he recovered the value?" he immediately replied in the affirmative, with full assurance, that he must be believed by the Commissioner; and gratuitously added, that his

Servant was beat, thumped, &c. when sent with the Bill to demand payment for the same!!!

My motive for writing the above, is simply to develop the extent of chicanery and fraud practised by these pests to society, and not to impugn the purity of the administration of Justice.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A SUFFERER BY FRAUD.

Fatuity of Toryism.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

SIR,

In to-day's GOVERNMENT GAZETTE a Tory is jingling his bells, and swinging about a flail which breaks only his own lubberly head. As the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE justified the Manchester Massacre, by proving from the TIMES, that the Radicals were utterly harmless and contemptible, from their want of power moral or physical, being without numbers, combination, designs, or leaders; so one of its creatures brings forward the ablest Champion of the American Revolution, Dr. FRANKLIN, as an Enemy of a Free Press, and an indirect Advocate for *Transmission!* Some talk of Edinburgh Tories, as being like Louis XV. *sans foi, sans loi, sans entrailles*: but commend me to a Calcutta Tory. To my mind he is a being, considering the country in which he was born and bred, altogether *sui generis*. Nothing can be plainer than the intent and meaning of Dr. Franklin's pleasantry. It is, that if libelling is to be unpunishable by law, than endgelling, or tarring and feathering ought to enjoy the same immunity; so that anarchy is to be a cure for anarchy. The Doctor having joked in this manner with his usual felicity, resumes his gravity, and concludes as follows:—

"If, however, it should be thought, that this proposal of mine may disturb the public peace, I would then humbly recommend to our legislators to take up the consideration of both liberties, that of the press, and that of the cudgel; and by AN EXPLICIT LAW mark their extent and limits; and at the same time that they secure the person of a citizen from assault, they would likewise provide for the security of his reputation."

September, 27.

FAIR PLAY.

Letter of Carnaticus.

The Letter of CARNATICUS, headed, "General View of our Indian Army," and inserted in the Calcutta Journal of Wednesday, the 26th instant, was taken from the Asiatic Journal of May, having been written in Paris, by a Madras Officer, the Author of a Work on the Mahratta Campaigns, and published by the Honorable East India Company's Booksellers, in London—facts that must have been known to every body who read it with any attention, as they are to be gathered from the Letter itself. It is moreover placed apart from our Original Correspondence, in a separate Sheet, usually given only to European Intelligence, and is expressly given as a Letter "To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal," a Work known to every Englishman in India, and published, as all the world knows, by Messrs. Black, Kingbury, Parbury, and Allan, Booksellers to the Honorable East India Company, Leadenhall Street, London. The following is the character given of this Letter, of the Madras Officer, and of the Honorable Company's Publishers, by one who apparently knew not whom he was accusing in such elegant terms:—

To the Editor of John Bull in the East.

SIR,

I observe in to-day's Journal a letter signed CARNATICUS, which I have no hesitation in declaring to be a most shameful and disgraceful production—disgraceful to the author and disgraceful to the publisher. It contains a gross Libel on the Native Army, particularly that of Bengal, and is full of LIES, impertinencies and improprieties. It talks of "The Armies of the Commander in Chief" and—"But I have not time just now, to expose it. I may however do so soon, if no one better qualified shall step forward on the occasion. I trust some one will.—The Editor himself is hopeless, and from him nothing can be expected, tho' I should not much wonder to see him come forward tomorrow with an Anticipatory Apology, as he did in the case of *ÆMULUS*.—A little bit of Cant about moderation and candour and truth and plain dealing and so forth.

CALCUTTICUS.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 27	Anna Robertson	British	W. H. Biden	Madras	Sept. 17
27	Georgiana	British	John Rogers	Vizagapatam	Sept. 18
27	Upton Castle	British	R. Suxpitch	Bombay	Sept. 2
27	Danube	America	G. Winslow	Boston	June 18
27	Abassy	Arab	Nacoda	Muscat	Aug. 26
27	Cabarus	Arab	Nacoda	Muscat	Aug. 20
27	Hydrossy	Arab	Nacoda	P. de Galle,	Sept. 4

The EARL KELLIE and CORNWALLIS, from Rangoon, coming in; and two other inward-bound Ships anchored below the Light-House: particulars not yet ascertained.

The American Brig DANUBE, on the 22d of August, in lat. 39° S. long. 24° E. spoke the Ship AMPHION, from London, bound to Madras and Calcutta sailed from the Downs, the 1st of June.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour.—SAO DOMINGOS ENEAS, (P.)—GEORGIANA, ACASTA, (American) DANUBE, (American) ABBASSY, and HYDROSSY, passed up.

Kodgerree.—LA ZBLIE EUGENIE, (F.)—CERUS.

Saugor.—MOFFAT.

Passengers.

Passengers per ANNA ROBERTSON, Captain W. H. Biden, from London the 21st of April, Madeira, and Madras the 17th of September.

From London.—Mrs. C. E. Thomas; Miss M. A. Thomas; William Thomas, Esq. of His Majesty's 89th Regiment; Messrs. P. Palmer, and C. Deverinne, Free Merchants; Mr. J. S. Buchanan, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. J. Knyvett, and A. Knyvett, Cadets. From Madras.—Mrs. Talbot; Captain Ward; Messrs. McKenzie, Henderson, Scott, and DaCosta, Free Merchants; Messrs. Hewitt, and Dennis, Assistant Surgeons; Lieutenants Holford, and Carey, of the Native Infantry; Messrs. Griffin, and Lloyd, Cadets; Messrs. Afflick, and Hamilton, of the Ship PERSEVERANCE, left behind at Madras.

Passengers per Ship UPTON CASTLE, Captain Robert Suxpitch, from Bombay the 2d of September.

From Bombay.—Major Pepper, Bengal Establishment; Captain Robison, Nizam's Service; Mr. A. McIntosh, Free Merchant.

Passengers per Ship GEORGIANA, Captain John Rogers, from Juddah, Mocha the 8th of July, Madras the 4th of September, Coringa the 10th of September, and Vizagapatam the 18th of September.

From Madras.—Captain Gibson, and part of the Crew of the Brig CATHERINE, and Six Europeans; part of the Crew of the late Ship LADY LUSHINGTON, from Coringa.

Marriages.

On the 25th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. PARSON, Captain RICHARD MORGAN, of the Hon'ble Company's Bombay Marine, to Miss MARY ANN THORNHILL.

On the 24th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. CORRIE, Mr. ROBERT PARKINSON, to Miss CHARLOTTE POOL.

At Chittagong, on the 20th ultimo, E. MARQUARD, Esq. to Miss H. P. M. ECHARD.

Births.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. FRANCIS D'M. SINAE, of a Son.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. JAMES WOOD, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

At Allahabad, on the 17th instant, Ensign T. B. P. KEENE, of the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Lucknow, on the 11th instant, at the house of JOSEPH QUEROS, Esq. WILLIAM WALLIS, the youngest Son of Captain W. R. FOGSON, of the 24th Native Infantry, aged 1 year and 10 days.

At Allahabad, on the 2d instant, ELIZA SOPHIA, the infant Daughter of Mr. J. C. PERMIEN, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 9 months.

On the 1st instant, OCTAVIA, daughter of Captain E. GWATKIN, Deputy Pay Master, aged 1 year and 3 months.

On the 20th ultimo, at the house of AVIET AGABEG, Esq. of the Cholera Morbus, Master AGABEG ARATSON, aged 15 years.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Cutchoura, per maund	13 14	a 14 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,	2 1	a 2 2
Patchery, 1st,	2 0	a 2 10
Ditto, 2d,	1 12	a 1 14
Moongy, 1st,	1 8	a 1 9
Ditto, 2d,	1 7	a 0 0
Ballum 1st,	1 13	a 1 14
Wheat, Dooda,	1 2	a 1 3
Gram, Patna,	1 2	a 1 4
Dhal, Urruhr, good,	1 10	a 1 11
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,	4 8	a 0 0
2d sort,	4 8	a 4 12
3d sort,	3 8	a 4 0

Indigo.—We have to announce the arrival of two small parcels of this during the week—no sales have as yet been effected in it—the general opinion appears to be that the prices will rate high this year.

Cotton.—May be stated without alteration since our last—sales of Cutchoura have been effected at our quotations during the week—we have heard of no change during the week from the interior.

Grain.—Patna Rice and Dhal (Urruhr) may be quoted at an advance of about 1 anna per maund, all other kinds without variation.

Piece Goods.—A little has been done in them during the week, but no alteration in price appears to have taken place.

Saltpetre.—Has been in pretty good demand lately, but no advance has taken place in the price of it—a heavy stock in the market.

Sugar.—Some sales of this have been effected since our last, at our quotations.

Cloves.—May be rated at a decline of about 1½ annas per seer.

Tutenague.—Has risen a little—some transactions have been done in it during the week at our quotations.

Block Tin.—Has advanced about one rupee two annas per maund, during the week.

Lac Dye.—We only quote the prices of inferior qualities—the best may be rated at from 60 to 100 per maund—it was a good deal in demand some time ago, but we have not heard of any transactions in it lately.

Freight to London.—May still be quoted at £ 5 to £ 6.

Note.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following Articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the Market.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of Freight and Charges.—(A.) Advance on the same.—(D.) Discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware,.....	10	a	20	per cent. D.	
Broad Cloth, fine,.....	13	a	20	per cent. D.	
Broad Cloth, coarse,.....	10	a	25	per cent. D.	
Hats,	20	a	25	per cent. A.	
Chintz, good patterns,	5	a	10	per cent. A.	
Cutlery,	P. C.	0	a	10	per cent. A.
Earthen-ware,	25	a	35	per cent. D.	
Glass-ware,	10	a	15	per cent. D.	
Window-glass,	25	a	30	per cent. D.	
Hosiery,	15	a	25	per cent. A.	
Millinery,	25	a	35	per cent. A.	
Muslins, assorted,.....	5	a	15	per cent. A.	
Oilman's Stores,.....	15	a	25	per cent. A.	
Stationery,	10	a	25	per cent. A.	

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
8 4	New Loans,	7 14
12 8	Ditto Remittable,	12 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	6	per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,.....	4	per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,.....	4	per cent.
Bank Shares—Premium,.....	20 s 30	per cent.

Note.—There is now a difference of about one per cent. on Remittable Paper of 1813-14, and the later Loans, in the above the medium is taken.

Friday, September 28, 1821.

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Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 15, 1821.

In conformity with the principle recognized by the Government in General Orders of the 26th February 1820, prohibiting extra Batta being drawn for Artillery Quarter Masters' Establishments when encamped for Annual Practice, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased from this date to extend that prohibition generally to the Regiment of Artillery.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 17, 1821.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Burt, M. D. to be Assistant to the Surgeon attached to the Civil Station of Moorshedabad.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 23, 1821.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion.

The following Appointment is made by His Lordship in Council. Assistant Surgeon James Malcolm Macra, to perform the Medical duties of the Marine Registry Office, vice Williamson.

Captain John Anderson, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty, on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank; date of arrival in Fort William 14th September 1821.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Todd, attached to the Civil Station of Nuddeah, is permitted to return to the Military branch of the Service, and is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The leave of absence obtained by Lieutenant H. Carter, Barrack Master of the 14th or Saugor Division, in General Orders of the 12th May last, to enable him to proceed to the Mauritius for the recovery of his health, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Judicial Department, under the 14th instant, to comply with the solicitation of Lieutenant Clarkson, Adjutant of the Chittagong Provincial Battalion, for permission to be absent from his Station for Six Weeks, from the 26th October, to the 7th December next, to enable him to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Captain Llewellyn Conroy, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Agent to the 2d Division of Army Clothing, vice Lieutenant Colonel M. W. Browne.

Assistant Surgeon T. Henderson, attached to the Civil Station of Juanpore, to receive temporary charge of the Medical duties of that of Gyah, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Stuart, who has obtained leave of absence for Two Months to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Surgeon James Hector Mackenzie has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank; date of arrival in Fort William, 14th September 1821.

Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Henry Morton, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his health.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Political Department under this day's date, to comply with the application of Lieutenant Sir R. D. Colquhoun, Brevet-Commanding the Kemaon Provincial Battalion, to be absent from his Corps for Five Months from the 15th November next, for the purpose of visiting the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant Sir R. D. Colquhoun has at the same time been further authorized to make over charge of the Battalion and the Almorah Post Office, to Lieutenant Davie, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, the next Senior Officer with the Corps.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Senior Medical Officer in charge of a Native Corps at Berhampore, from the 1st Proximo, the operation of the existing Regulation, which authorizes Sonat Rupees (100) One Hundred per Mensem for Medical attendance on the Staff Officers, &c. at the Principal Army Stations.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Captain C. H. Baines, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as a Sub-Assistant in the Honorable Company's Stud-Institution. Captain Baines will proceed without delay, and receive charge of the Poosah branch of the Stud-Establishment, from Mr. Sloane.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 18, 1821.

Lieutenant W. Bignell, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to that Battalion, vice Herbert, appointed Assistant to the Surveyor General of India.

Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain D. D. Anderson is removed to the 1st, and Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain James Stewart to the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry; these removals are to have effect from the 1st Proximo.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

1st Battalion 10th Regiment.—Brevet Captain and Interpreter and Quarter Master Bertram, from 15th September, to 1st November, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 19, 1821.

With reference to Government General Orders under the date the 11th August 1821, directing the relief of the Troops of the Madras Presidency now at Nagpore by a Division of Bengal Troops, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to issue the instructions hereafter detailed, regarding the movement of the Troops to carry the above relief into effect, and to compose the Nagpore Subsidiary Force under the Command of Colonel J. W. Adams, C. B., which is to be formed of the following Strength; viz.

1 Troop of Native Horse Artillery: 1 Regiment of Light Cavalry: 2 Companies of European Artillery: 1 Regiment of European Infantry: 4 Battalions of Native Infantry, and 1 Company of Pioneers.

On the arrival at Hussingabad of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, the whole of the Troops at that Station, Artillery, &c. &c. and Establishment of every description attached, with exception to the Company of Golundauze, are to be put in motion for Nagpore under the personal Command of Colonel Adams, who will give such directions as he shall deem most expedient regarding the order of movement.

The 1st Battalion 26th Regiment Native Infantry, now under orders for Hussingabad, is to continue its route to Nagpore, under such instructions as Lieutenant-Colonel Lamb may be furnished with by Colonel Adams, to whom he will regularly report progress after the commencement of his march from Delhi.

Four Companies from the Battalion at Guarawarrar or Nursingpore are in future to be stationed at Hussingabad, and to be detached there for that purpose from the former Post at such period as Colonel Adams may deem proper.

The Head-Quarters of the Company of Golundauze now at Hussingabad, are to be withdrawn to Saugur whenever Colonel Adams may be able to dispense with its services; leaving however the necessary details for the duties of Asseerghur, Baitool, and Gurrawarrar.

His Majesty's 24th Foot, being the Regiment of European Infantry fixed on by the Governor General in Council to be stationed at Nagpore, will hold itself in readiness to march from Cawnpore in progress to its destination on or about the 15th November next, agreeably to a route which will be furnished to the Commanding Officer from the Quarter Master General's Department.

The 6th Company 1st Battalion of Artillery is to march from Cawnpore to Allahabad on the 15th October next, and relieve the 7th Company 2d Battalion, which latter on being relieved will march to Nagpore.

The 2d Company 3d Battalion and the 9th Company 4th Battalion of Artillery will march from Dum-Dum on the 1st of November next, under the Command of the Senior Officer, by the new road towards Dinapore and Allahabad.

On the arrival of the Detachment at the former Station, the 9th Company 4th Battalion will relieve the 11th Company of the same Battalion, which latter on being relieved will join the Head-Quarters of the 4th Battalion at Cawnpore.

On the arrival of the 2d Company 3d Battalion at Allahabad, the Company 1st Battalion will return to Cawnpore.

The Gun Lascar Companies, attached to the above Companies of Artillery, are to move with them.

The following Removals of Officers in the Regiment of Artillery, consequent on the above movements of Companies, are to take place.

Captain Lyons is removed from the 4th Company 2d Battalion to the 2d Company 3d Battalion, vice Ferris, from the latter to the former. Lieutenant Jarvis is removed to the 2d Company 3d Battalion.

Lieutenant C. C. Chesney is removed to the 3d Company 3d Battalion.

2d-Lieutenant R. Williams is removed from the 1st Company to the 2d Company 3d Battalion.

Lieutenant E. Huthwaite is removed from the 11th to the 9th Company 4th Battalion, which he will accordingly join on its arrival at Dinapore.

Lieutenant Vanrenen is removed from the 9th Company 4th Battalion to the 6th Company 1st Battalion, which latter Company he will join without delay.

Lieutenant H. Ralfe is removed from the 6th Company 1st Battalion to the 3d Company 3d Battalion.

The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns, whose admission to the Service and Promotion are notified in Government General Orders of the 15th instant, are appointed to do duty with Corps as follows, until further orders.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry at Sultanpore Benares.—Cornets George St. Patrick Lawrence, and John Fowler Bradford.

Honorable Company's European Regiment at Ghazepore.—Ensigns Robert Henry Miles, Bruce Boswell, and Stephen Williams.

The above Officers, with those already attached to the Honorable Company's European Regiment, whose names are hereafter mentioned, will hold themselves in readiness to proceed by water to their destination so soon as Boats for their accommodation can be procured.

Ensigns John Butler, Edward Rushworth, Edward John Watson, Robert Lee Burnett, John Macdonald, Joseph William Colquhoun, William Struthers, James Gibb, and William Wise.

Lieutenant S. M. Horsburgh of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to proceed in charge of the abovementioned Officers as far as Ghazepore, and in communication with the Superintendent Officer of Cadets to take the necessary steps for expediting their departure from the Presidency, reporting the date thereof, and transmitting Weekly Reports of Progress, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon J. Dalrymple, who was in General Orders of the 14th instant directed to proceed by water to Cawnpore, will accompany and afford Medical aid to the above Officers during their progress to Ghazepore.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of absence.

General Staff.—Major-General Stuart, from 1st November, to 1st April 1822, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

7th Light Cavalry.—Major Stirling from 10th September, to 10th March 1822, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River.

Ditto.—Cornet Backhouse, from 10th October, to 10th November, to repair to the Presidency preparatory to an application to resign the Service.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment.—Brevet-Captain Moody, from 15th September, to 15th March 1822, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 12th Regiment.—Captain Sissmore, from 5th November, to 5th May 1822, ditto.

1st Battalion 3d Regiment, Lieutenant Farquharson, from 2d September, to 15th December, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 21, 1821.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Battalion 14th Regiment, Ensign W. Rutherford, from 21st September to 20th January, 1822, to proceed to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

European Regiment.—Ensign S. Williams, from ditto, to 20th December, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

W. G. PATRICKSON, Cffg. Dep. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 19, 1821.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following Promotions until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

Royal Scots.—Ensign J. C. Cowell to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Wardrop, deceased, 29th August 1821.

39th Foot.—Ensign Allan Macdonald from the 59th Foot to be Lieut. without purchase, vice John Garvey, deceased, 1st August 1821.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 20, 1821.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Appointment.
89th Foot.—William Thomas, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice King, promoted, 1st August, 1814.

Memorandum.—The Commission of Captain French as Adjutant of the 47th Foot, has been antedated to 24th December, 1818.

The Commission of Captain Emery 53d Foot has been antedated to 20th January, 1820, but he is not to receive any back pay.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 21, 1821.

Doctor Mouat, Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's Service, has leave to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation.

The permission granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Ensign Thomas of H. M. 89th Regiment, to proceed to Calcutta, on his private affairs, with leave of absence for three months from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 22, 1821.

Captain Binny of H. M. 11th Dragoons has leave to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for six months from the 1st proximo.

Ensign Cooper of H. M. 14th Foot has permission to come to the Presidency on sick certificate, and to be absent on that account for four months from the 1st proximo, on, or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it, and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for leave to proceed to Europe.

The permission granted by Major General Sir William Toone, Commanding the Dinapore Division, to Lieutenant Doran of H. M. 59th Regiment, to proceed to Calcutta on Medical Certificate, is confirmed, and that Officer has leave of absence on that account for two months from the 10th instant, on, or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it, and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for leave to return to Europe.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 24, 1821.

At a General Court Martial held at Belgaum on the 30th day of July 1821, private John Dowling of H. M. 46th Regiment of Foot was arraigned on the following charge, viz.

"John Dowling, private in His Majesty's 46th Regiment, charged by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with having deserted from his Corps on the 24th or 25th of April last, taking with him his arms and ammunition."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Opinion and Sentence.—"The court having duly weighed and considered the evidence against the prisoner, and what he has urged in his defence, in extenuation of his crime, doth find him guilty both by his own confession, as well as by the evidence adduced against him, which being in breach of the articles of war, it doth sentence him the prisoner John Dowling, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, to one year's solitary confinement, under the usual restrictions, in such Hill Fort as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct, and to lose all benefit arising from his former service."

Approved and confirmed (Signed) A. CAMPBELL, General.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

Lieutenants Yorke and Nagel both of H. M. 17th Foot, have permission to repair to the Presidency on sick Certificate, and to be absent on that account from the 7th October to the 20th November next, on or before the expiration of which, should the state of their health require it, and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, they are to make application for leave to proceed to Europe.

Lieutenant D. Young of H. M. 17th Foot will act as Quarter Master to that Regiment from the 1st proximo, until further orders, vice Lieutenant York, who has leave to proceed to the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 25, 1821.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

30th Foot.—Captain O. W. Gray from half pay of the Regiment, to be Captain, vice James Fullerton, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 22d September, 1821.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

